

## PLATE V.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Fig. 1, 1a. <i>Sequenzia elegans</i>, p. 42.<br/>         2. — <i>tricarinata</i>, p. 43.<br/>         3, 3a. — <i>carinata</i>, p. 43.<br/>         4, 4a. — <i>laxa</i>, p. 44.</p> | <p>Fig. 5-5b. <i>Lamellaria tenuis</i>, p. 45.<br/>         6, 6a. <i>Torellia delicata</i>, var., p. 47.<br/>         7, 7a. <i>Trichotropis fimbriata</i>, p. 48.<br/>         8, 8a. — <i>densistriata</i>, p. 48.</p> |
|--|---|

## PLATE VI.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Fig. 1-1b. <i>Stilus insignis</i>, p. 52.<br/>         2, 2a. <i>Cerithium procerum</i>, p. 53.<br/>         3, 3a. — <i>gracile</i>, p. 54.<br/>         4, 4a. — <i>obeliscoides</i>, p. 55.<br/>         5, 5a. — <i>cylindratum</i>, p. 55.</p> | <p>Fig. 6, 6a. <i>Cerithium watsoni</i>, p. 56.<br/>         7, 7a. <i>Triforis aspera</i>, p. 58.<br/>         8, 8a. <i>Cerithiopsis diadema</i>, p. 60.<br/>         9, 9a. — <i>horrida</i>, p. 60.<br/>         10. — ? <i>bizonalis</i>, p. 62.</p> |
|--|---|

---

February 3, 1885.

Prof. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

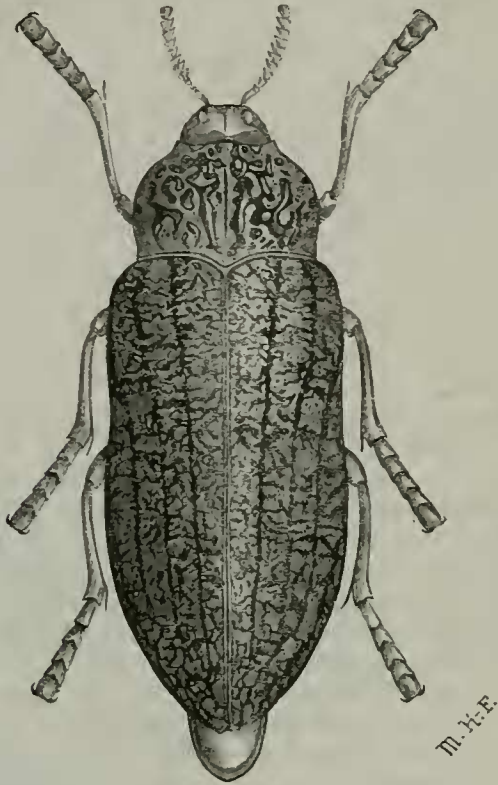
The Secretary exhibited a specimen of a rare South-American Lizard (*Heterodactylus imbricatus*), presented to the Society by Mr. G. Leunon Hunt, of 16 Hanover Square, late H.B.M. Consul at Rio, which had been obtained in the Montequeira Mountains near Rio; and read the following observations on it which had been kindly communicated to him by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S., of the Zoological Department, British Museum:—

“The handsome specimen obtained by Mr. Hunt belongs undoubtedly to Spix’s *Heterodactylus imbricatus*. It is interesting, first as being larger than any specimen hitherto noticed, its length being 460 millim., in which the tail enters for 350 millim. Secondly, it possesses an elongate interparietal shield, which is in contact with the frontal anteriorly and with the first pair of occipitals posteriorly, a character which has been regarded as peculiar to the second species of the genus, *H. lundii*, Reinh. & Lütke. In the other specimens of *H. imbricatus* hitherto noticed, the interparietal is either altogether absent, or very short and enclosed between the parietals and the anterior occipitals. The specimen is a male, and shows on each side two præanal pores, on the right leg four femoral pores, and five on the left. The coloration of the upper parts is very obscure, the light lateral band characteristic of the species being hardly traceable.”

The Secretary exhibited the type-specimen of a beetle of the family Buprestidæ remarkable for its large size, which had lately been described by Mr. Charles O. Waterhouse, of the British Museum (Ann. Mag. N. H. ser. 5, vol. xiv. p. 429), as *Julodis ffinchi*.

The specimen in question had been transmitted to the Society by Mr. B. F. Ffinch, of the Persian-Gulf Telegraph Service, Karachi,

C.M.Z.S., and had been obtained at Bir, a small place on the Mekran coast of Beloochistan. Mr. Finch stated that he was



*Julodis finchi.*

endeavouring to procure more specimens, but that few of these insects had been met with in that locality.

The Secretary read the following extracts from a letter addressed to him by Dr. George Bennett, F.Z.S., dated Sydney, December 23, 1884:—

“ I observe in the Society’s ‘Proceedings’ (1884, p. 387), just received, a new Tree-Kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*) described from Northern Queensland. This has confirmed what I had long suspected, that there was one to be found there. You may recollect that in the ‘Proceedings’ for 1873 (p. 518), I mentioned the supposed existence of a species of Tree-Kangaroo (*Dendrolagus*) in Northern Queensland, some such animal being apparently well known to the blacks of Cardwell, who report that it is a Kangaroo that climbs trees and leaves deep scratches on the bark. I heard of such an animal from many other sources when in Queensland, and made

many endeavours to obtain it dead or alive, but was unsuccessful, so I was glad to find that one had been at last obtained by the Norwegian naturalist. I may further remark that the size and deep scratches observed on the bark of the trees, gave rise to a report that a tiger-like animal was to be found in Northern Queensland<sup>1</sup>, as no one believed that Kangaroos could climb trees, being ignorant of the existence of arboreal Kangaroos in New Guinea. Besides, the scratches were totally different from those of the Opossum, which leaves marks as if made with a pin's point, being very fine, and there is some doubt whether the Koala or Native Bear leaves any marks."

The Secretary laid upon the table a series of specimens of Lepidopterous insects, which had been bred in the Insect House during the past season, and read the following report upon the subject drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson:—

The following species of Insects have been exhibited in the Insect House during the past season:—

*Silk-producing Bombyces.*

Indian.

<i>Attaeus atlas.</i>	<i>Actias selene.</i>
— <i>cynthia.</i>	<i>Antheræa mylitha.</i>
— <i>ricini.</i>	

American.

<i>Samia cecropia.</i>	<i>Telea promethea.</i>
* — <i>columbia.</i>	— <i>polyphemus.</i>

*Diurnal Lepidoptera.*

<i>Papilio machaon.</i>	<i>Vanessa urtica.</i>
— <i>podalirius.</i>	— <i>polychlorus.</i>
<i>Thais polyxena.</i>	— <i>cardui.</i>
<i>Pieris daphnicide.</i>	— <i>levana.</i>
<i>Arge galathea.</i>	* <i>Melitæa artemis.</i>
* <i>Aporia hippia.</i>	* <i>Argynnis euphrosyne.</i>
<i>Vanessa atalanta.</i>	— <i>paphia.</i>
— <i>antiopa.</i>	<i>Limenitis sibylla.</i>
— <i>io.</i>	— <i>populi.</i>

*Nocturni.*

<i>Smerinthus ocellatus.</i>	<i>Liparis monacha.</i>
— <i>populi.</i>	<i>Bombyx quercus.</i>
— <i>tiliæ.</i>	<i>Lasiocampa ilicifolia.</i>
<i>Sphinx ligustri.</i>	<i>Eudromis versicolor.</i>
— <i>pinastri.</i>	<i>Saturnia carpini.</i>
<i>Deilephila euphorbiæ.</i>	<i>Amphydasis betularia.</i>
— <i>livornica.</i>	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata.</i>

\* Exhibited for the first time.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 629; 1872, p. 355; 1873, p. 518.

* <i>Chærocampa neri</i> .	<i>Melanippe hastata</i> .
<i>Zygæna filipendulæ</i> .	<i>Cidaria sagittata</i> .
<i>Euchelia jacobææ</i> .	<i>Cilix spinula</i> .
<i>Callimorpha dominula</i> .	<i>Dicranura vinula</i> .
<i>Chelonia caja</i> .	<i>Thyatira balis</i> .
<i>Liparis dispar</i> .	* <i>Gonomita postica</i> .

Of the insects mentioned in the preceding list, I have the honour to exhibit specimens of all the silk-producing Bombyces reared during the past year. Of these I succeeded in rearing a second brood of *Attacus cyynthia* and *Samia cecropia*; but I could not succeed in obtaining fertile ova from any of the other species, although I made every effort to do so. I fear that the little red ants, which infested the Insect House during the past year to an extraordinary degree, had something to do with this failure, as with every care that was taken to keep them out of the cases, a few managed to get in and worry the insects.

Amongst these insects are three interesting varieties, two (male and female) of *Samia cecropia*, and one of *Attacus ricini*. The female of *Samia cecropia* emerged in 1882, and I put it on one side to see if any more would emerge, but none appeared at all like it till the past year, when a very fine male emerged. Compared with the ordinary type of *S. cecropia* the difference is rather striking. The specimen of *Attacus ricini* is remarkable for the absence of the dark-coloured markings on the wings, and for the breadth of the rose-coloured band.

Of Butterflies, the most interesting species exhibited was *Aporia hippia* from the Amoor, cocoons of which were received in exchange from the Gardens in Hamburg.

I was able to exhibit for the first time during the past year the very beautiful Oleander Hawk-Moth (*Chærocampa neri*), pupæ of which were obtained from the continent.

From South Africa I received some cocoons, sent by Mr. E. T. Wells, of Somerset East. These proved to be the cocoons of *Gonomita postica*; and I exhibit a male and female insect, together with the cocoons from which they emerged.

---

Mr. Seeböhm exhibited an example of a curious pale-buff variety of the Red Grouse, *Tetrao scoticus*, which had been shot on the 16th of October, 1884, by Mr. Gray Grayrigge, on a moor near Morecambe Bay. It had been seen during three seasons on the moor.

---

The following papers were read:—

\* Exhibited for the first time.